

blood; and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for loss of vitality; and effective to restore normal metabolism of the cells, and to provide a perfect opsonic index; and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for syphilitic ulcerations, varicose ulcerations, and tubercular ulcerations, fistulas, rectal ulcerations, osteo-necrosis, deep abscesses, typhoid fever, enteritis, chronic colitis, and infantile cholera, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it contained alcohol, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportions of alcohol contained therein.

On December 31, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 on each count.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6855. Adulteration of strawberries in sirup. U. S. * * * v. Wedoit Co., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9197. I. S. No. 12267-m.)

On December 17, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Wedoit Co., a corporation, Columbus, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 23, 1917, from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Crusoe Brand Strawberries in Syrup," which was adulterated.

Examination of 4 cans of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed all of them to be swells and 20 to 30 cc. of gas escaped from each on puncture without pressure. The berries were soft, disintegrated, and almost colorless.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On June 17, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6856. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. John S. Perides. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$90. (F. & D. No. 9201. I. S. No. 1374-p.)

On December 13, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John S. Perides, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, on March 13, 1918, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "White Horse Brand Olive Oil * * * Lucca Italy * * * importer and Packer J. S. Perides 1 Gallon Net," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the product to consist almost wholly of cottonseed oil and to be short volume.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.